DISTRICT ATTORNEY CALLED ON BY THE INVESTIGATORS.

Office Boy Plankett Denies Signing Mutual Voucher Bearing His Name An Arrest for Forgery or Perjury May Result House at Albany Kept to by the Company Beck Resents Some Ques-tions Hughes's Very Sharp Retort.

The District Attorney's office was formally brought into the insurance investigation yesterday when the Armstrong committee called its attention to the testimony given before the committee by George J. Phokett, a seventeen or eighteen-yearold office boy in the employ of Lysander W. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence conducts in the basement of the Mutual building the stationery store from which the Mutual company buys the bulk of its supples.

Young Plunkett testified that a voucher for \$807.15 held by the Mutual Life and bearing the name of "George Plunkett" was not signed by him. The voucher was drawn on Feb. 20, 1905, and stated that the money was paid "for services." The pay-ment was approved by Vice-President Walter R. Gillette and was recommended, according to the stamp on the voucher, by A. C. Fields, the Mutual's superintendent of supplies and legislative supervisor, The payment was also passed upon by the committee on expenditures of the board of trustees. It was charged, according to instructions written in red ink upon the

Plunkett, after he had denied that the signature was his, wrote his name on a piece of paper at the request of the committee's counsel, and it was as a result of a comparison of the signatures that the District Attorney's office was called in. The "G" and the "e's" in the specimens were different, but in other respects the two signatures looked as though they had been written by the same hand.

A telephone messsage was sent to Assistant District Attorney Rand, who came down to the Aldermen's room and listened to the testimony of two or three witnesses

It was in the afternoon session that Plunkett was called to the stand. He admitted that Edgar Rogers, a clerk in the Lawrence establishment, had talked with him about the voucher, but denied emphatically that Rogers had suggested anything for him to say. Rogers himself testified that to all appearances the signa-

Members of the committee refused last night to comment on the situation, but Mr. Hughes, without impugning in any way the testimony of Plunkett, admitted that it was a matter for "servicus consideration." that it was a matter for "serious considera-tion." The District Attorney's office, apparently; will have to judge whether a fergery has been committed or whether

there is a case of perjury.

Rogers, the clerk referred to above, also signed a voucher for a payment of \$1,667.50 by the Mutual on account of "legal services," but he could not recollect yesterday anything about the payment.

MORE LIGHT ON THAT ALBANY HOUSE.

Sensational disclosures in regard to the maintenance by the Mutual of a house in Albany also were made yesterday. It was shown that the company had maintained an establishment for at least the last ten years paying not only the rent but the servant hire and for the general maintenance; that Fields and other legislative "supervisors" hobnobbed together there and that two of Fields's friends, Charles P. McClelland and William J. Graney, lived in the Mutual's house during their terms as State Senators

Whether the two Senators paid anything for their keep was not brought out definitely yesterday. Both men come from Dobbs Ferry, Fields's place of residence, and each served on the insurance committee of the shown at Tuesday's hearing that McClelland got more than \$8,000 from the Mutual beween 1900 and 1903 for "legal services."

The further disclosure was made at yesterday's hearing that J. J. Cunningnt an examiner in the office of the State Insurance Department; in this city; fermerly worked for Fields as superintendent of a livery stable in Dobbs Ferry and later as his secretary in Albany. James F. Pierce, who had been paid a retainer by the Mutual ever since he retired as State Superintendent of Insurance until his death early this year, made the appointment.

, It was brought out at yesterday's hearing also that Robert B. Jordan, a son of Thomas D. Jordan; the Equitable's former Comptroller and a trustee of the society's "yellow dog" fund, has no idea where his father is or whether he is dead or alive. He testified that his father left home with his wife soon after Labor Day and the younger Mr. Jordan said he has heard nothof from either since.

Vesterday's hearing also produced a tilt between James M. Beck, the Mutual's counsel and Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the investigating committee.

THE MUTUAL'S ALBANY AT HOMES Bore Light on Its House-Tilt Betwee

William M. Carpenter was the man who sold the insurance investigators about the Mutual's house at Albany. His home is in Ossining, and he has been a clerk in the supply department of the Mutual Life under A. C. Fields for more than fifteen

Mr. Hughes showed the witness a voucher for \$150,000 bearing his signature and dated October 17, 1904. It was marked "account of money paid for legal services," and payment was recommneded by Fields. Mr. Carpenter made no bones of saying

that the money had been used by him for keeping up the Mutual's house in Albany.

The Mutual's quarters at present are at 616 Madison avenue. This house has been kept up by the company for the last four years. The lease was drawn for only a year each time, however, and it was taken in Carpenter's name. The rental was \$900 a year. Before the company rented

the Madison avenue house it had an estabishment at 28 Willis street. This was occupied for only a year, and prior to that time the company had houses in Lark street, Dove street, Lancaster street and in other localities of the city. To his definite knowledge, the witness said, the Mutual has maintained a house in Albany since the winter of 1895, which was the year in which he went to Albany as Fields's assistant. The witness said that he paid the rent for the Madison avenue house after he got the money from Fields. Fields in turn got the money from the Mutual Life "Did he get the money on vouchers, charging the matters to legal expenses? saked Mr. Hughes,

"I believe so." Mr Hughes inquired who lived generally

in the Mutual'z Albany house,
"The household generally," said the
witness, "was comprised of Mr. Fields
and myself, a Mr. Mellaney and a butler—
his name was Lutler—and then there was
in the house also Mrs. Mellaney, Mr. Mellaney's wife, and her sister, who was the
cook, and also their two children."

The witness testified that Fields occu-

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, and healthfulness.

pied the house only during the session of the Legislature, Mellaney is the care-taker and is now in charge of the Madison a venue establishment. He isn't employed by the Mutual Life in any other capacity, CARETAKER SIGNED "LEGAL" VOUCHERS,

Mr. Hughes showed the witness two vouchers, one for \$225, dated June 30, 1903, and another for \$225, dated December 18, 1903, both of which were signed by Mellaney. The vouchers were both drawn for "legal services in full to date." The payments were recommended by Fields and the vouchers bore the stamp of the Multicle committee on expenditures.

Mutual's committee on expenditures.

The witness gave it as his opinion that the money was paid to Mellaney for expenses in connection with the maintenance of the house. Mellaney gets \$900 a year as caretaker, remaining in Albany the year round.

Q. And that money is paid by the Mutual Life? A. Yes. Q. And charged to legal expenses? A. Yes. Q. And charged to legal expenses? A. Yes. The witness said that all the expenses of the house were paid by the Mutual and he supposed charged to Tegal expenses. He thought the cost of running amounted to about \$2,500 a year. A good deal of the furniture in the house was there when he went to work in Albany for Fields, and he couldn't say definitely whether the furniture which had been acquired since was paid for by the Mutual or not. Carpenter said that he spent practically his entire time in Albany, while the Legislature was in session. He gets \$2,500 a year from the Mutual.

Q. What did you do when you were in

He gets \$2,500 a year from the Mutual.

Q. What did you do when you were in Albany during the session? A. I would go there and attend every session of the Legislature and would be at the Capitol when the Legislature was in session. I would make myself acquainted with the bills introduced in both houses, also procure printed copies of the bills when they came from the printer, would keep a file of the bills in the Albany house and also in the office in New York, and would acquaint Mr. Fields with the facts in reference to the bills introduced and the particulars concerning them.

Q. Did you meet any members of the Legislature? A. Possibly; undoubtedly.

Q. And also members of the insurance committee? A Yes.

Q. And other persons interested in legislation? A. Undoubtedly.

The witness said he met Judge Andrew Hamilton, the New York's Life's legislative agent, but that he didn't know him very well.

NOT SURE THAT HE'D SEEN GENE WOOD.

NOT SURE THAT HE'D SEEN GENE WOOD.

Carpenter said that there were very few visitors at the Mutual's house. He said he couldn't recall whether he had seen at the house Eugene Wood, who has the reputation in Albany of being something of a legislative supervisor, at the house, but possibly he had.

Q. You know there is no doubt about that?

A. He may have called. I may say most of my time was spent out of the house.

The witness may have seen a Mr. Dinkel-

The witness may have seen a Mr. Dinkelspiel, who also is a legislative supervisor, at the Mutual's house, but he denied that he met Wood and Dinkelspiel there a good deal of the time.

Mr. Hughes put this question rather abrustles.

abruptly:
"Did you ever see Mr. McClelland there?" "Yes, sir."

Q. Was he there frequently? A. He was. I might state he was a member of the household one year.

Q. Well, in what sense a member of the household? A. He resided there.

Q. Well, were his expenses at the house paid by the Mutual Life? A. I don't know at the contraction.

o that.
Did he pay for his share of the support to house? A. I don't know. I never heard

of it.
Q. Not to you? A. No, sir.
Q. You paid for all of the supplies for the household? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you never received any money from him? A. No, sir.
Q. Nor on his behalf? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor on his behalf? A. No, sir.
Later the witness qualified this, as he had, he said, received the money for the maintenance of the house from Fields, and he hadn't indicated whether any of it was on McClelland's behalf. It was in 1903 that McClelland was a member of the Mutual's household.

household.
The witness couldn't recall just when it
was that William J. Graney was a member
of the household, but it was while Mr.
Graney was serving as a State Senator.
Graney was elected to the Senate in 1899.
"Did you ever see Mr. McCarren there?"
asked Mr. Hugbes referring, of course, to
the Mutual's house. the Mutual's house.

"No, sir."

Referring again to ex-Senator Graney,
Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether Carpenter had ever received any money from
him.

ness.

Q. So far as you know he never contributed to his support there? A. As I have said, I don't know what he did with Mr. Fields, Mr. Fields never indicated to me what—I may state in connection, Mr. Hughes, probably a reason for McClelland and Graney being members of the household. It is that they were neighbors of Mr. Fields in Dobbs Ferry, and I believe it was at his invitation that they were members of the household.

Q. They were long time friends of his?

A. Yee, Sir.

The witness couldn't receil whether

A. Yes, sir.

The witness couldn't recall whether both men had served on the insurance committee in the Senate, but he knew that Mr. McClelland had in 1903.

Q. And during that time was living in this house? A. Yes, sir.

The witness couldn't recall that he had ever mentioned to any officer of the Mutual company that the house in Albany was being kept up and he couldn't remember that he had ever received any instructions in regard to it. The witness said that he had never received any moneys from the Mutual other than those used in defraying the expenses of the house and his salary. He never received any money from Fields for use in matters of legislation. He never saw Mr. Fields himself pay money to any one in Albany, nor had he ever heard of such a thing. Mr. Fields, the witness declared, never entertained any members of the Legislature at the house and never gave any dinners.

gave any dinners.

The witness could not say definitely whether Mr. Fields represented any other insurance company than the Mutual. Since Carpenter was in Albany during the legislative sessions and took a vacation in the summer time, Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether he really had any definite occupation in connection with the supply department of the company. The witness said that he assisted in one way and another. gave any dinners.

The witness couwhether Mr. Fields

FROM LIVERY STABLE TO STATE OFFICE,

It was early in the morning session that
Mr. Hughes brought out the facts about
J. J. Cunningham's rise from a superintendent of a livery stable in Dobbs Ferry
to an examiner for the State Insurance
Department, Mr. Cunningham himself was
on the stand, He had known A, C. Fields,
the Mutual's superintendent of supplies,
for twenty years, and he is at present a
neighbor of Mr. Fields in Dobbs Ferry.
He was superintendent in Mr. Fields's
livery stable in Dobbs Ferry up to 1593,
when he went to Albany as a sort of secretary to Fields. He testified that he dropped
into Fields's office in the Mutual building
frequently, but he denied that he went
there to see Fields for any special purpose,
The witness said that he had also known
ex-Senator McClelland for about twenty
years. FROM LIVERY STABLE TO STATE OFFICE.

He testified that he had had no dealings with Fields since 1895, when he entered the Insurance Department, and that he had not been used as a medium in transactions Coward Shoe

Coward Combination Shoe Sizes, 51/4 to 13. Widths, AAA to H.

Men with low insteps generally find that when they procure a shoe which fits snugly at that point it is too tight over the toes; that when it is easy over the toes it is too loose at the instep.

The Coward Combination Shoe, made

from a combination of sizes, remedies all this perfectly. It is made regular in size except at the instep—there it is two sizes smaller. This insures absolute case and fit. Single or double soles.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE. JAMES S. COWARD, 208-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (NEAR WARREN STREET.) Mail Graers Pilled. Send for Catalogue

between Fields and other persons. He was engaged in active work as an examiner only one year and since then he has been busy in the New York office of the depart-

PRESIDENT M'CURDY RECALLED. PRESIDENT M CORDY REGALDED.

President McCurdy was in attendance at the inquiry during the entire day, but he did not spend more than about two hours on the witness stand. He looked as though the ordeal through which he had passed on Tuesday had tested his strength to the utmost.

most.

Mr. Hughes took up with President McCurdy first yesterday the question of the retainer paid by the Mutual to James F. Pierce, former Superintendent of Insurance in this State. He learned that Mr. Pierce had belonged to a firm which was retained by the Mutual before he was appointed head of the Insurance Department.

appointed head of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Hughes also brought out the fact that several of the Mutual's agents who had the privilege of doing business independently in the New York district were ordered, when Mr. McCurdy's son-in-law, Louis A. Thébaud, became a partner in the firm of C. H. Raymond & Co., to do their business through that concern. In this way C. H. Raymond & Co. would get commissions on the business done by these special agents.

twenty years ago on a foreclosure of a mortgage. The company gets a net return on its investment in the Grosvenor of 3½ or 4 per cent. Vice-President Robert A.

on its investment in the Grosvenor of 3½ or 4 per cent. Vice-President Robert A. Granniss of the Mutual and Mr. Thébaud, President McCurdy's son-in-law, have at different times lived at the Grosvenor.

Here Mr. Hughes started to leave the subject of President McCurdy's apartments when Mr. Beck, the Mutual's counsel, interrupted to inquire whether Mr. Hughes thought it was quite fair to leave a wrong impression which might be corrected if the examination were continued. Mr. Hughes replied that he was leaving the subject only examination were continued. Mr. Hughes replied that he was leaving the subject only because Mr. McCurdy was going to present a statement in regard to the matter at the afternoon hearing. Mr. Beck wanted Mr. Hughes to ask the witness what he paid for Hughes to ask the would be pleased to do so; Whereupon Mr. Beck remarked:

BECK CALLS HUGHES UNFAIR. "Without intending to do so, no doubt, Mr. Hughes, you frequently lead up to a point that allows the newspapers to put in an ugly imputation against Mr. McCurdy, and then you stop the inquiry. That I do not think is entirely fair to Mr. McCurdy."

Mr. Hughes replied that he tried hard to give Mr. McCurdy an abundant opportunity to tell anything and everything he knows about the life insurance business.

Chairman Armstrong interrupted to re-

about the life insurance business.

Chairman Armstrong interrupted to remark that Mr. McCurdy himself had justified his position by the attitude which he took toward answering the questions of the committee. The committee, Chairman Armstrong said, was here to make a fair and honest inquiry, and the witnesses and counsel that appear before the committee will have just the position that they them-

counsel that appear before the committee will have just the position that they themselves create for themselves.

Mr. Beck replied that he had not intended at all to impute to the committee that its treatment of Mr. McCurdy had been unfair. He declared that neither Mr. McCurdy nor any other witness of the Mntual Life had shown any disposition to delay the investigation or escape from testifying. Mr. McCurdy's repeated refusals have been to answer questions which involve technical knowledge and which, in Mr. Beck's opinion, did not fall naturally to Mr. McCurdy for explanation.

explanation.

Mr. Beck said that he did not impute to Mr. Beck said that he did not impute to Mr. Hughes any intention to be unfair, but he did say that the net result is quite as unfair to the witness as if it were Mr. Hughes's intention that it should be unfair when he developed an inquiry which gives Mughes's intention that it should be unfair when he developed an inquiry which gives a clew to unwarranted newspaper attacks upon a man of "principle and unblemished reputation in the community" and then drops the inquiry at such a point, HUGHES STIRRED. WINS APPLAUSE.

Mr Hughes showed plainly that he was irritated by what had occurred. He waited patiently, however, until Mr, Beck had concluded; then, stepping forward and facing the committee, he said:

"The record is more eloquent than anything I can possibly say of the extreme courtesy and fairness with which this examination has been conducted. If I have erred at all in my duty to the committee it has been in being more lenient than circumstances warranted. I have again and again subdued a very natural inclination eumstances warranted. I have again and again subdued a very natural inclination to utter retorts which I think would have been entirely justifiable out of my desire that no one should honestly discredit the fairness of the investigation. The witness who gets himself into a false position has himself only to blame. Candor and straightforwardness will ever be treated as they deserve to be treated and evasion will always be held up to the contempt which it deserves."

will always be held up to the contempt which it deserves,"

The fall of a pin could have been beard as Mr. Hughes finished. Then the audience broke out in loud applause. Senater Armstrong brought his ravel down hard upon the table, but it took several whacks before order was restored. Then President McCurdy arcse slowly from the chair and said:

"Mr. Chairman, may I avail myself of the opportunity to express my entire con-

the opportunity to express my entire con-currence in the remarks made by Mr. Hughes

way C. H. Raymond & Co, would get commissions on the business done by these special agents.

Mr. McCurdy denied emphatically that the business of these independent agents in the city of New York had been discontinued for the purpose of increasing the business of Raymond & Co. He denied with equal emphasis that he had ever shared a penny's worth in the commissions pald either to his son, R. H. McCurdy, or Louis A. Thebaud, his son-in-law.

Mr. Hughes questioned President MocCurdy in regard to the cost of furnishing his offices in the Mutual building and offered him an opportunity to deny the statements that there had been great extravagance. Mr. McCurdy said that he believed it had been reported that he sat on a \$12,000 rug in a \$2,000 chair. But if any-body could find a rug that cost one-third that amount, or a chair as valuable as \$2,000 in the Mutual building, he would produce it before the committee.

Mr. Hughes asked Mr. McCurdy whether he had a residence in New York, Mr. McCurdy replied that he had stopped at the Hotel Grosvenor. Tenth street and Fifth avenue. The Grosvenor is owned by the Mutual, having been acquired about twenty years ago on a foreclosure of a mortgage. The company gets a net return that he had used rooms in a hotel owned by the company at a less rate than other

the Grosvenor. He declared that he had used rooms in a hotel owned by the company at a less rate than other peopls would have raid for the rooms the committee was wrong. Mr. McCurdy said that he had paid for meals at the hotel both for himself and wife \$5 a week higher than parkedy slee in the hotel. He did than anybody else in the hotel. He did this because he wanted to put himself above

suspicion.

Mr. McCurdy denied that the hotel was run by the Mutual Life, but he did admit that it was run by a manager who drew a salary from the M tual and received a commission on net profits. If the hotel makes a lot of money the Mutual gets it, and if it loses the Mutual has to stand the

"It is true," said Mr. McCurdy, "that the Mutual doesn't keep the hotel. It does not participate in any way in the management of the place. It hires a competent man to run it. That is all there is about it."

Mr. McCurdy said that the Mutual would like to sell the hotel.

M'CURDY'S STOCK HOLDINGS.

M'CURDY'S STOCK HOLDINGS.

Mr. McCurdy testified that he owned
1,132 shares of the capital stock of the
National Bank of Commerce and 200 shares
in the Guaranty Trust Company. He also
owned 200 shares in the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Mr. McCurdy
admitted that the Mutual made large deposits in these companies for the purpose of
assisting the companies to do a profitable posits in these companies for the purpose of assisting the companies to do a profitable business and also, he said, the Mutual profited, for it was a largestockholder in the companies. Mr. Hughes called his attention to the fact that the individual stockholders also profited through the use of the Mutual's money. Mr. McCurdy said that the subsidiary companies were an absolute necessity to the Mutual.

money. Mr. McCurdy said that the subsidiary companies were an absolute necessity to the Mutual.

Mr. McCurdy denied that the house in Albany had been maintained with his knowledge. He repeated what he said Tuesday that he had heard rumors to this effect once and that he had inquired and received inand that he had inquired and received in-formation that Mr. Fields had a house there which was used by him instead of the hotels on account of ill health. He said that it was a surprise to him that the supplies for the house and the wages of the servants had been charged to the Mutual Life.

PLUNKETT DENIES THE SIGNATURE. L. W. Lawrence, the stationer who has an establishment in the Mutual Building, was represented by John B. Stanchfield as counsel. The Piunkett boy was the first person from the Lawrence establishment put on the stand. When shown the signature to the yougher he said: nature to the voucher he said:
"I didn't write that. I sign my name
George J. Plunkett."

George J. Plunkett."

He declared in answer to repeated questions that he had never seen any voucher like the one shown him, that he had never been asked to sign any and that he had never received any money from Fields or any other persons connected with the Mutual's supply department. The only thing which Edgar Rogers, one of the clerks in the Lawrence establishment, had said to him in regard to testifying was, he said, that there was a voucher containing what

JACCARD'S The variety and beauty of our as-

ortment makes the selection of a wedding gift a positive enjoyment. Sheffield Tray, 20 incher, richly engraved, \$55.00 Bonbon Pox, real Bronze, miniature top, \$ 9.00 Tea Strainer, hand made, old Dutch silser, \$ 4.50 Call and see our latest importation of European novelties,

No. 400 FIFTH AV. Bet. 30th and 37th Sts.
Illustrated Catalogue Sent on Request.

MERMOD, JACCARD & KING JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS, PEARL:, PRECIOUS STONES.

purported his signature and that he would probably be asked if it was his signature.

When Mr. Rogers was called to the stand Mr. Stanchfield notified the committee that Mr. Rogers was a citizen of New Jersey and not an employee of the Mutual Life and that he did not waive the right to contest the jurisdiction of the committee over his person. He said that he was president of the Globe Printing Company, which, it has been said, shared the Mutual's printing and stationery contracts with L. W. Lawrence. The office of president, he said, was merely a nominal one, as the business of that company was actually transacted by Mr. Lawrence, Lawrence, it was

Curing the selected Turkish leaf-a very

important step. The sprigs are carefully

stretched upon long poles and kept in the sun until just the right point of ripeness is

was merely a nominal one, as the business of that company was actually transacted by Mr. Lawrence. Lawrence, it was brought out, owns all the stock of the company. Rogers said that he had general oversight of the stationery store.

Rogers said that he knew nothing whatever in regard to the voucher for \$001, bearing the name of George Plunkett. In regard to the voucher given by him to the Mutual company for \$1,667.00 on November 7, 1902, he couldn't recall from whom he received the money, what he did with it or what occasion there was for him to pay money out for legal services on behalf of the Mutual. He admitted that he was not employed in any way by the Mutual. He had no recollection of ever having paid out any money for legal services for Fields. He couldn't tell even whether he had actually paid the money out for legal services. All he knew that his signature was on the voucher. He didn't know whether the money had passed through his bank account. He didn't know what his thoughts were on the matter, whether he thought it was extraordinary that he should receive money from the Mutual Life to pay out for legal expenses or not.

He said that Mr. Lawrence had suggested Mr. Stanchfield as counsel. He had seen Lawrence two or three days ago at his country place in Greenwich. He couldn't say when Lawrence was coming back to New York. He estimated that Lawrence had received about \$300,000 from the Mutual for supplies last year.

for supplies last year. still on the track of fields.

Charles A. Norris, who is the head of the Mutual's supply department in the absence of fields, testified that he didn't know where fields was. He said his mail hedn't been forwarded to him since last summer.

William M. Carpenter, the witness who teld the committee about the Mutual's legislative house, testified that he had seen fields as late as October 1 in Kingston, N. Y. He had rented a house there, the witness said. The house was known as the Otis house, on Albany avenue. Fields summoned him to Kingston and said that he was going away on a trip to California. His health was poor.

Carpenter said that Fields did not mention the investigation to him, nor did he say anything about his presence being desired by the committee as a witness. Carpenter testified also that he had known J. J. Cunningham, the examiner in the New York office of the State Insurance Department, for more than fifteen years.

The hearing will be continued to-day. STILL ON THE TRACK OF FIELDS.

The hearing will be continued to-day. Uptown School Children Arrested for Theft. There have been petty thefts in Public

There have been petty theirs in Public School 43. Amsterdam avenue and 129th street, and yesterday, tracking a small boy who was treating others to candy, the police arrested Joseph Gallo, 13 years old, John O'Brien, 11, and Edward Riley, 11, and sent them to the Gerry society. Charles A. Flammer, Republican candidate for District Attorney, sticks to the nomi-nation, the time for withdrawing expiring last night. John J. Donahue, the Socialist Labor candidate for District Attorney, filed a refusal of the nomination.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" At the Reception

the silverware must be correct. Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., stamped 1847 ROGERS BROS.

meet every requirement of the mos elaborate social function. It's the accepted standard in silverware In buying Turcens, Bon Bon Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO. TIFFANY STVDIOS

FEW people realize the extent and variety of the productions of the Tiffany Studios. In our new building we now have ample opportunity for displaying them under most favorable conditions.

LAMPS AND ELECTROLIERS, RARE RUGS, HANGINGS, TAPESTRIES, SELECT FURNITURE FAVRILE GLASS. LEADED-GLASS WINDOWS, ETCHED METAL. MOSAIC STONE and WOOD.

The Tiffany Studios desire to emphasize the fact that they undertake all branches of interior decoration.



THE originality of flavor of the Murad is so pro-

A nounced that I have been asked many times if this

cigarette contained a new kind of Turkish leaf, hereto-

MURAD

CIGARETTES

of flavor is due not so much to the

leaf as to its blending. Such a perfect

blend was never reached before in the

making of Turkish cigarettes. It realizes

for the first time the full natural rich-

ness of the leaf. The flavor is original

because it was never produced before.

10 for 15 Cents

do contain very careful selections from all the

tobacco fields of Turkey, but that originality

ALLAN RAMSAY

fore withheld from the general market. It does not.

MADISON AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

IN FAVOR OF A LOCK CANAL.

Some Changes in the Administration of Affairs on the Isthmus Necessary-Progress of Preliminary Work-Why the Markel Food Contract Was Annuiled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- A member of the party composed of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the Panama Canal and the Isthmian Canal Commission, which has just returned from Panama, said to-day that the opinion of a majority of the members of the board of engineers was in favor of a lock canal. The trip to the 1sthmus resulted in great good, it was said, and put the members of the commission thoroughly in touch with the situation. It was said also that the administration of affairs on the Isthmus was not all that it should be, and that some change from the present system may be necessary. It is probable that Secretary Taft will look into this phase of the question when he goes to Panama

the latter part of this month. Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the commission, to-day made a long statement concerning the visit to Panama. He said the most encouraging feature of the inspection was, the improvement in the feelings of the employees, who now appear to have

of the employees, who now appear to have the greatest of confidence in their chiefs and to realize that they are engaged in the greatest work of the age. This spirit, Mr. Shonts said, was due to the splendid cooperative efforts of Gov. Magoon and Chief Engineer Stevens.

In running over the work which had been done, Mr. Shonts said he found that more than 200 of the old French company shouses had been placed in repair within the last two months. A large dock at Cristobal, with twenty-seven feet of water alongside, will be ready for use in a few weeks. The new dock at La Boca is being rushed to completion. The docks will be equipped with all modern machinery necessary to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships.

when the work has been done the cost of taking on and putting off cargoes will be greatly reduced. For instance, the cost of handling coal will be reduced from \$1.30 to 12 or 15 cents a ton. When the docks are completed the commission can handle all its own work and a large rest of the conditions. are completed the commission can handle all its own work and a large part of the commercial freight for the Panama Railway. Shops and terminals for the road are being built at Cristobal, and plans have been made for yards at La Boca and the end of the line.

In regard to the sanitary conditions of the Isthmus, Mr. Shonts dwelt upon the good results obtained. The lack of yellow

fever, especially in the very worst season of the year, is considered remarkable.

Mr. Shonts, in closing, told why the
Markel food contract was cancelled. He OPINION OF A MAJORITY OF THE
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

was cancelled. In side that the action was taken with the consent of Mr. Markel. In view of the fact that it would take several months to fully prepare for the feeding of the working the side of the several months. force in Panama, the commission decided to first investigate the advisability of doing the work itself, and accordingly the Markel concession was annulled.

Tailor Shops : 110 Fifth Ave.

Atterbury System Clothes

meet the exclusive custom tailor on his own ground. His prices are twice as high, but in all else-as you may see at the Lambert Stores-in style, in quality, in tailoring, we're right with him.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them." Suits and Overcoats,

\$20 to \$40.

39 and 41 Cortlandt Street. Sole Agent, New Haven.



Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda

ACKNOWLEDGED BEST-HIGHEST AWARD.
Order from your dealer or direct from JOHN MORGAN. 343 West 19th Street, N. Y. 'Phone 438-38th. Established 1850.



630-302 BROADWAY, COR. WHITE.